

The Catholic Record.

"CHRISTIANUS MIHI NOMEN EST, CATHOLICUS VERO COGNOMEN."—"CHRISTIAN IS MY NAME, BUT CATHOLIC MY SURNAME."—St. Pacian, 4th Century.

VOL. 7.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, OCT. 18, 1884.

NO. 314

CLERICAL.

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CIRCULAR LETTER.

TO THE REVEREND CLERGY OF THE DIOCESE OF KINGSTON.

DEAR REV. FATHERS:—Only yesterday, Thursday, 25th inst., we received the Encyclical Letter of Our Holy Father, Pope Leo XIII., whereby his decree, issued last year, respecting the daily recitation of the Rosary of the Blessed Virgin Mary by the faithful all over the world during the month of October, is renewed and determined to the same month of this year also, for the more effective impetration of God's special protection for His Church and the Holy Apostolic See against the open violence and secret plottings of the enemies of the Christian Name.

We should indeed be most happy to deliver a Pastoral Instruction in full form to our flock, through you, on this most grave subject; but since we desire to have this Circular printed and forwarded to all our Clergy before Sunday our observations must be brief.

In compliance with the Sovereign Pontiff's command, and in union with his spirit of faith and hope and unbounded confidence in the intercessory power of the Great Mother of God, the "Help of Christians," we ordain as follows:—

1st. In St. Mary's Cathedral and in every other church of Our diocese where in Mass is daily celebrated *Coram Populo*, the congregation are to be most earnestly invited by their pastor to assemble for devotions each evening, at 7:30 o'clock, from the first day of October till the second day of November.

2nd. The Blessed Sacrament shall be exposed for the adoration of the faithful, five decades of the Rosary and the Litany of Loreto shall be recited aloud by the priest and the people; the *Tantum Ergo* shall be chanted, and Benediction shall be given to the congregation with the Most Holy Sacrament.

3rd. In the churches of rural districts, where Mass is not celebrated daily *Coram Populo*, these devotions shall be practised in the same order immediately after Mass on all Sundays and on Saturday, November 1st, the feast of All Saints.

4th. The faithful who reside at a distance from their parochial churches, are to be exhorted with the utmost zeal and by consideration of the various powerful motives which faith and piety will suggest to the good pastor, to recite the Rosary and Litany with their families, and to pray for the Pope's intentions, every evening of the month of October. This pious practice, which you, dear Reverend Fathers, have so frequently heard us urge upon your congregations in the course of our Pastoral Visitation, is warmly recommended by the Vicar of Christ for all days of the year, as an efficacious means of attaining the powerful assistance of the Great Mother of God; and to those who observe it during the ensuing month of October, the privilege of gaining all the Indulgences accorded to those who assist at the public devotions around the altar is extended by His Holiness. Thus all the families of the Catholic Church—those situated far away from the House of God, equally with the worshippers assembled in her hundred thousand temples, are marshalled into unity of spirit and purpose by the joint supplication of all. If the word of the Lord Jesus Christ shall never fail, "Where there are two or three gathered together in My Name, there am I in the midst of them," (Matt. xviii.) with what full assurance may we not expect that He shall be in the midst of all the Catholic congregations in the churches, and of all the Catholic families in their homes, "gathered together" at the call of His Vicar, and praying the self-same prayers for the Church and her Chief, beads in hand, through the mysteries and merits of His life and death and the fifty-fold invocation of His Virgin Mother's Name?

The Sovereign Pontiff is lavish of spiritual gifts to the children of the faith who respond to his call and kneel down to pray under his direction:—

1. He grants to those who join in the public recitation of the Rosary in the church, and pray for his intention, or, being unable to attend in the church, say those prayers privately, an Indulgence of seven years and seven quarantines each time:—

2. He grants to those who, within the prescribed period, shall have assisted at least ten times in the public devotions in the church, praying for his intention each time, a Plenary Indulgence at the moment of receiving the Blessed Eucharist after having made a good Confession.

The same is graciously extended by His Holiness to those who, being prevented from attendance in the church, shall have performed the devotions at home the same number of times within the same period. The phrase "inter domesticos parietes," used by the Holy Father, seems to imply that, for the gaining of this Plenary Indulgence, the prayers must be said either publicly in the church or

"at home." This corresponds with the fervent wish of Pope Leo, expressed in last year's Encyclical on this subject, that the Rosary should be a cherished private devotion "among all Christians, in the bosom of their families."

3. To all who, having confessed their sins and received the Body of the Lord worthily on the Feast of Our Lady of the Most Holy Rosary (next Sunday week) or any of the eight following days, and shall have prayed in any Church to God and His Blessed Mother according to the Pope's intention, he grants the same Plenary remission of their sins.

4. In fine His Holiness confers power on the Bishop of each diocese, and we hereby avail ourselves of it, to extend the period for gaining all the aforesaid indulgences, by means of the prescribed religious exercises, beyond the month of October, even to the last day of the month of December, in favor of Our people residing in rural missions where Mass is not celebrated daily in the church.

We confidently rely on your zeal and piety, dear Reverend Fathers, to afford every opportunity to the members of your respective congregations to profit of the spiritual advantages of public prayer and sacramental grace and copious Indulgence to which the Father of all the faithful and Supreme Pastor of the fold solemnly invites them on the present occasion. Stir up their faith by clear and simple exposition of the Virgin Mary's part in the fundamental mystery of the Incarnation, her ineffable dignity of Mother of God, and her power to influence in favor of her devout clients the Heart of Jesus, which is so intimately attached to His Beloved Mother's heart that He could not refuse to perform His first miracle in deference to her wish ("although His Father's appointed hour for the working of miracles had not yet come.") and could not forget His filial duty of sympathizing with her sorrow in the moment of His own direct sorrow, when His agony had reached the last degree of superhuman endurance on His hard bed of the cross. Explain familiarly the devotion of the Holy Rosary, in which are united the contemplation of the mysteries of human redemption and the simple recitation of short popular forms of prayer appointed for man by the wisdom of God. Encourage your people, and in particular the growing boys and girls, to cultivate in their souls a most tender devotion to the Blessed Virgin Mary, the model of all Christian virtues and most powerful Protectress of youthful innocence, to whom our prayers are never addressed in vain, since Jesus, her Divine Son, cannot refuse her anything nor can she in her goodness refuse to plead with Him for the salvation of the souls purchased by His Blood. No one has ever been lost who devoutly placed himself under the protection of the Queen of Heaven. Devotion to her, as the Fathers of the Church frequently observe, is a distinct mark of God's predestination.

This Circular is to be read in every Church of the Diocese at Mass after the Canon or on the following Sunday.

I am, dear Reverend Fathers, yours devotedly in Christ,
+JAMES VINCENT CLEARY, S. T. D.
Bishop of Kingston.

Bishop's Palace, Kingston, 20th September, 1884.

CATHOLIC PRESS.

New York Freeman's Journal.

The London World announces that Sir John Pope Hennessy, Governor for the British of the Isle of Mauritius, is the first foreigner allowed to present a gift to the shrine of Confucius. This gift—a golden vase made in London—the guardians of the Chinese god and philosopher gratefully accepted and devoted to the use of the temple. From this we judge that Sir John knows how to drop his grain of incense gracefully on the coals before the gods. Charming diplomacy like his would have gained much applause in Ancient Rome, and saved his life and honors, while less diplomatic Christians were given to the lions. Sir John is a "Catholic"; he is not a "patriot." It shows what "patriotism" may come to if they persevere in "patriotism," and make noise enough to warrant their mouths being stopped with a good-sized sop. In sending his vase to the temple of Confucius, the Governor of Mauritius merely follows servilely the policy of a nation which offers honors to Mohammed's sacred carpet, and furnishes Eastern idolaters with varieties of idols at a price within the reach of all.

Young people, inclined to follow the fashion so gaily chronicled in the daily prints, ought to understand that it does not "pay" to slope. Duty to parents would be too faded a motive to urge upon them in these days of progress, when parents have become inconvenient necessities in a great many households. But young people, in this progressive age, ought to be practical, and to be practical one must look ahead as well as go ahead. It is nothing, of course, that the eyes that watched the child's early steps, looked in agony to God when death threatened the little life, and beamed with joy and hope for it, should be made bleak and dim with tears by one of these jolly runaway matches. It is nothing that gray heads should be bent in grief as deep as that of David for Absalom, that the child over which these heads bent in solicitude might gratify a caprice. No; the novels and the "story papers" teach that "love" is enough, and that "love" means the attraction which two young persons of different sexes have for each other. When "love" takes possession of them, gratitude, self-respect, duty—all disappear. It is as if they were possessed of the devil.

But the literature of the day holds this feeling, this short-lived fancy, this evanescent passion up as the Alpha and Omega of life; and the daily prints invest "elopements" with jocular interest. It is useless to urge on the majority of American young people the truth that matrimony is a Sacrament. They have not been taught to believe it. Matrimony, in their opinion, is an amusement, or a delirium. And "after it," as one of the famous ladies of the old French Court who loved her King better than her God said, "after us, the deluge." A deluge of misery follows these hasty marriages. Disobedience, an ingratitude to parents must bring down curses. Apart from this: who guarantees the character of a man willing to accept the dreadful sacrifice a young girl makes, when she disowns all that have loved her, for him? His selfishness at the beginning is likely to assume other and more brutal forms as time goes on. It does not "pay" to slope. The young people, who take this consideration may strike, will do well to cease learning lessons from the novels, and to observe from real life how utterly wretched so many ill-matched and hastily-married couples are.

Boston Pilot.

"All the king's horses and all the king's men cannot draw them together," says a correspondent, writing to the Hartford Courant about the impossibility of fraternal intercourse between the white and colored lodges of Freemasons in Boston. The writer appears to be a Freemason himself, and says the colored brethren "represent the best elements of their race, and do credit to their institution," but the lovely order which monopolizes all of the fraternal charity and love of the world maintains the color line since abrogated by simple, unostentatious Christians who try to practise their principles without the aid of a cocked hat and bib.

A very cheap compliment tickles the vanity of the Anglomane. At a dinner given last week by an American to the Lord Mayor of London, that mighty potentate was good enough to say that America is advancing rapidly in civilization and art—whereupon the flattering verdict is cable across the ocean. Deacid Artemus Ward delighted to record the compliment similarly paid to him by the landlord of the Green Lion Tavern: "This 'ere North American 'as been in my 'ouse two weeks, and 'is conduct 'as been excellent. He hasn't tried to scalp me nor none of my family. I propose 'is 'ealth!"

"Here's richness!" A cablegram from Brussels informs the world that a placard from "the Liberal Association" has been posted over that capital declaring that, as the new education bill has become law, it ought to be respected and obeyed. The placard continues:—"Liberals, by so acting, will prove to the Catholics that they will not imitate the factious opposition displayed by the Romanists towards the education bill of 1879." What a noble sentiment—and how truly liberal! The meaning of it is only perceived when the reader remembers that last year the population of Belgium was 5,900,000 of whom 5,500,000 were Catholics, and the other 20,000 Protestants and "Liberals." How the Pharisees do labor!

In his recent speech at Edinburgh, Mr. Gladstone confessed that he had, through attending to other interests of the English Empire, failed to recognize the famine crisis in Ireland in 1880. The following sonnet has been sent to the Pilot by Miss Charlotte O'Brien, daughter of the patriot Smith O'Brien:—

He did not know—he did not heed this thing,
That all our land was moistened with the
Of blue-tipped, haggard women, mad with
fears
For their poor babes that at their bare breasts
eling.
He did not know—he did not hear the ring
Of words that yet echo in our ears,
Nor see the brand that famine-fever sears
On human hearts crunched low beneath its
wings.
And yet he dared to rule us! Dared to thrust
His iron men who led us full of trust
Into strong prison bands—nor let the trust
And love of their own nation yield respite.
Now mark the children of the Pharaohs
How weak the good! how blind the clearest
eyes!

Correspondence of the Catholic Record.

MONTREAL LETTER.

During the present month there is every evening in all the Catholic churches of the city the recitation of the Rosary and Solemn Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. The attendance at these exercises is most gratifying, as the churches are always well filled.

On Sunday, the 5th inst., the various congregations united in procession to the church of Notre Dame de Bonsecours, in honor of the Holy Rosary.

The Literary Academy of the Catholic Young Men's Society held its usual meeting on Thursday, 9th inst. Mr. J. McCarthy gave a reading, "Fontenoy" in good style. A declamation, "Barbara Freichte" by J. J. Kane, was very well rendered. A reading "The Influence of Music" was given by Mr. J. J. Coughlin with good effect.

Rev. Jas. Callaghan gave the first of a course of lectures on the history of Canada.

ST. PATRICK'S BAZAAR.

This time-honored and worthy bazaar opened in Mechanics' Hall, St. James St., on Friday, the 10th inst. On entering the hall one is struck with the artistic beauty of the arrangements as well as the fine appearance of the various objects to be raffled.

The ladies in charge of the numerous tables are working with a will to make the bazaar a success. The refreshment table is very attractive and is in charge of Mrs. M. P. Ryan, Mrs. Edward Murphy, Mrs. Wm. Brennan, Miss Mary

Donovan, and Miss Lizzie Miron. At the lottery table, Mrs. Campion, Miss Austin, and Miss Mullin preside.

The fish pond is under the protection of the Misses Quinlan. Mrs. P. Ryan and Mrs. F. McKenna care for another table on which are many valuable articles. The Children of Mary have a number of beautiful articles on the table in their charge. The bazaar promises to be a grand success.

JER. C.

A SUCCESSFUL BAZAAR.

The Bazaar recently held in aid of the fund of the Separate Schools of Brockville proved an immense success, as the card of thanks published elsewhere by the ladies interested shows. Mrs. John Murray's table, for which there was a working and canvassing staff of some seventy-five ladies, returned the large sum of \$350.42. The Convent ladies, who had a helping staff of forty-six, came next with \$1268.15. Mrs. Delany's table, with an assistant staff of twenty-seven ladies, returned \$1135.45. Mrs. John Ryan's table, which had five lady assistants, returned \$851.50. The refreshment tables produced \$275.30; and the door receipts \$191.05. The grand total of the whole receipts was \$6844.22.

If the members of St. Francis Xavier Church have Bazaars only at long intervals (the last was held about four years ago) they manage, by their unity and great industry, to make them wonderfully successful. They will now be able to do a great deal for their schools (already in a flourishing state) and put them into a most excellent shape. They have certainly a tower of strength in their worthy and popular clergyman, the Rev. Father McCarthy, who has done so much to elevate their educational and social status since his advent in Brockville. They owe that gentleman a deep debt of gratitude for all the admirable work he has accomplished in their behalf.—Brockville Mirror.

BRANTFORD NOTES.

INSPECTION OF SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

On Monday and Tuesday of last week the Separate School Inspector, C. Donovan, Esq., M. A., paid an official visit to our school in this city, and examined the classes in the various subjects taught. Later in the week the trustees received a copy of his report, which will give a fair idea of the standing and progress of the school. Mr. Donovan's kind method of dealing with the pupils caused them to feel at ease under his questioning, and thus they were able to give a good account of themselves. He won their confidence fully, and showed that he thoroughly understood youthful human nature. In his report of the senior girls' department, he omits to mention the subjects of algebra and euclid, both of which are taught. The senior department of boys is taught by Mr. P. D. Kelleher; the others are in charge of the Sisters of St. Joseph. Following is the report:—

To the Separate School Trustees of the City of Brantford:—

GENTLEMEN:—In accordance with the regulations of the Education Department I have the honor to report upon your school in the following particulars:—

I.—THE SCHOOL HOUSE

is a substantial brick building, having a neat appearance and occupying a healthy situation. There are four class rooms, all in good condition, with lofty ceilings, good ventilation, and in general, good facilities for light. Blackboards and maps are fully supplied and of good quality. Many of the desks and seats are new and well made. I am glad to learn that the remainder are soon to be replaced by others of equally good. The playgrounds are properly arranged, well drained and cheerful. All other requisites are ample and in good order. The extent of the accommodation, within and without, is quite adequate for the attendance.

II.—THE PUPILS.

The standing of the pupils in the different classes is shown as follows:

Senior Boys.—Arithmetic and book-keeping, very good; writing, good, and middling; reading, middling; spelling, good; composition, fair; literature, good; history, good; grammar, good and middling; geography, excellent; hygiene, good; euclid and algebra, a respectable beginning; Christian doctrine, good; order, fair; discipline, good.

Junior Boys and Girls.—Arithmetic and reading, good; spelling, excellent; writing, fair; Christian doctrine, good; order and discipline, good.

Intermediate, Boys and Girls.—Arithmetic, excellent; reading, writing, spelling, geography and singing, good; Christian doctrine, very good; order and discipline, good.

Junior Boys and Girls.—Arithmetic and reading, good; spelling, excellent; writing, fair; Christian doctrine, good; order and discipline, good.

Regular object lessons and instructions in the laws of health are deemed desirable. The domestic economy principles practised by the girls, and the drill exercises by the boys, are admirable features. It is hoped that catechetics for the former will soon be introduced.

There is ample evidence to show that the various classes are making satisfac-

tory progress—highly creditable to both teachers and pupils.

The general management of the school is in an excellent state, and a careful and efficient supervision is evidently exercised.

With best wishes for the interests of your school,

I remain, gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
CORNELIUS DONOVAN,
Inspector.

HYMENEAL.

A very interesting ceremony took place at St. Peter's Church, McGillivray, on Wednesday Oct. 1st, the marriage of Mr. Bernard Clarke, of Adare, and Miss Nora Barry, of McGillivray. At nine o'clock the happy couple and guests arrived at the church. The bridegroom was attended by Mr. James Doyle, of Clondeboye, brother of Mr. John Doyle, merchant, of St. Thomas, and the bride by her sister. The bride was escorted to the altar by her brother, followed by the bridesmaid and groomsmen. At the altar she was joined by the groom and the Rev. Father Kelly performed the nuptial ceremony which was followed by the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass, after which the bride proceeded to the residence of the bride's father, accompanied by the Rev. Fathers Kelly and Gahan, with many other invited guests. A magnificent wedding breakfast had been prepared for the occasion. The bride was attired in garnet satin with bonnet to match, her bridesmaid's dress being of a garnet brocade velvet. The presents were numerous and costly. The bridal party left on the five o'clock train on a brief honeymoon trip. The many friends of Mr. and Mrs. Clarke wish them a long and happy life.

THE EXHIBITION GROUNDS AND THE CARLING FARM.

DEAR SIR:—Having noticed an article in your paper a short time ago relating to the purchase of the Carling farm by the City Council, I quite agree with you that the Carling farm in its present condition would not be suitable for a park for the use of the city. But what is the object of buying this farm from Mr. Carling? It is, if I understand the matter rightly, not wanted for a park but for the purpose of making an agricultural Fair Ground out of it, and transferring the military buildings to the same. There is plenty of room in the Carling Farm for all purposes in connection with agricultural and military buildings and ample space left for camp grounds, which are badly needed and hard to procure in this vicinity, and as the city has to furnish the ground and pay for the same every time the volunteers come to camp, there would be considerable saved every year by the purchase of this property. Then again, look at all the valuable property lying idle in the heart of the city. I think you will agree with me that the object of buying this farm from Mr. Carling is to build into building lots and by doing so the taxes would be reduced at least five mills on the dollar, and I can assure you both workmen and merchants will hail with delight the time when their taxes will be reduced from 2 to 1 or 1½ cents on the dollar.

Look at the value of this plot of land in the heart of the city and I think you will agree with me that it should be sold and other property substituted for it. A private company has offered the City \$100,000 for the Exhibition Grounds and you are well aware the military property will sell at a higher rate than the Exhibition Grounds, as it is far more valuable. Then, when this property would be built upon, see the revenue the city would derive from it in taxes. The citizens are taxed to the highest possible point now, and as the city has to put up new buildings to replace those now in use on the Exhibition Grounds, I would ask where is the money to come from? Engineers have stated the present buildings might last for three or four years yet, and some contend that it would be time enough then to sell. Yes, we might then sell, but where would we build? Mr. Carling has his farm laid out in building lots and proposes selling them shortly. If this large block of land is disposed of, it will be a very difficult matter to get sufficient land in such close proximity to the city as the Carling Farm and at so reasonable a price. It is the intention, I understand, to establish a military college in this city if sufficient ground is obtained for the same, the buildings thereon to cost in the neighborhood of \$50,000. See the vast amount of work that would be given in the putting up of this new building, and when said college was established look at the amount of money that would be paid in the city for its maintenance.

It is evident the present Exhibition Grounds must be sold and other property secured for the purpose of holding our exhibitions on. I do not see where better ground could be procured than the Carling Farm. The street cars would then run up Oxford street from Richmond, and by so doing increase the value of property in the north part of the city at least 25 per cent. I hope the City Council will not wait too long in bringing this matter to a close, but secure the Carling Farm at once for military and exhibition purposes and then sell the exhibition and military grounds and by so doing give the workmen an opportunity of procuring homes convenient to their work, and I feel satisfied the revenue of the city would be increased at least \$10,000 a year.

A RATERPAYER.

CATHOLIC NOTES.

There are more than a million and one-half of Catholics in India.

Father Tonello, a priest who accompanied King Humbert to the bedside of patients in Basca, has died of cholera.

A statue of St. Joseph, ten and one-half feet high, is to be placed on the tower of Ottawa College and will overlook the whole city.

There has lately been published in London a list of over 3,000 Protestants who have become Catholics since the nineteenth century.

A private despatch from Rome says that owing to the prevalence of cholera in Italy the Papal Consistory will not convene until December.

At Montreal the Gray Nuns are claiming exemption from taxation by the terms of the cession of Canada by France to England.

The Telegraph has received information that Monsignor Fenouillet, Vicar Apostolic of Yunnan, has been butchered by the natives and that Christians there are being cruelly persecuted.

Father Sacchini, S. J., who for more than two years had acted as spiritual father at St. John's College, Fordham, died at the institution on Wednesday night, October 1, in the seventieth year of his age.

Cardinal Jacobini, by the order of the Pope, mailed on Sunday to Archbishop Gibbons, of Baltimore, extensive formula for the conduct of the Plenary Council to be held in Baltimore on November 9, including rules of precedence. There will be no papal consistory until December.

Sister Mary Gertrude, of the Sisters of Charity, who died lately at Marseilles of cholera, is the twelfth member of that Community who has died in that place since the breaking out of the disease. She was a native of Cork, and known in the world as Miss Annie Moran.

When it was known that the end of Mark Pattison, the well-known rector of Lincoln College and Oxford was near, Cardinal Newman wished to visit him. The rector declined, dreading the agitation which the expectation of such an interview would cause; but the Cardinal probably saw in the refusal a real desire for the meeting if it could be arranged without this nervousness of anticipation. Therefore he went to Oxford when the dying man was somewhat better, was admitted, and had a long interview.

James Redpath, who has been making some inquiries into the matter, says there are about 100,000 colored Catholics in the United States. At least two-thirds of them reside in the States of Maryland, Kentucky and Louisiana. Eleven priests are engaged exclusively in their welfare in cities where they are most numerous. Elsewhere the whites and blacks attend mass in the same buildings. There are colored converts in Baltimore, St. Louis and New Orleans.

On a bluff at Annapolis, three miles from the Hill, Montgomery County, is to be erected a new Jesuit shrine to be named *Regina Martyrum*, "Our Lady of Martyrs." It marks the spot where Pere Jacques and Rene Goupil, members of the Society of Jesus, suffered martyrdom at the hands of the Mohawk Indians, among whom they had come to labor. The locality was determined upon by Gen. Clark, of Auburn, after a patient study of the early history of New York and the Jesuit chronicles. The shrine is expected to be sought by the pious faithful on pilgrimages.

The United Irishman considers the action of the Council of Catholic archbishops and bishops in Dublin, in deciding to confine to the Irish members of Parliament certain questions for submission to the government relative to university education and the grievances of non-employed school teachers, as of the utmost gravity. It states that they thereby proclaim themselves as Parnellites and consecrate the National party. They have shattered the conspiracy which sought to procure the interference of the Church in favor of the oppressors of Ireland.

The following interesting figures have been published regarding the Catholic Missionaries engaged in the evangelizing work of the Propaganda. These apostolic laborers number in all 6,700, divided among the following Orders and congregations: 1,000 Capuchins in India and the islands of the Indian Ocean; 2,500 Franciscans in Morocco and America; 300 Oblates at Jaffa, in Natal, and Ceylon; 700 priests of the Missions Etrangeres in Malasia, Corea, and Tonquin; 1,500 Jesuits in British Guyana, Armenia, and Madagascar; 200 Lazarists in Persia, Abyssinia, and Kiang-Su; 500 Dominicans in the Philippine Islands, Central Tonquin and other parts.

A Good Opening.

There is an excellent opening for a Catholic doctor in a thriving section of Western Ontario. Communications on the subject may be addressed to "T. F., box 214, Essex Centre, Ont."

Well done, the Protestant Dean of Manchester! On the last day of the local races he preached against gambling, pointing out that the law should be alike both for rich and poor. It was not right to stop a poor boy playing chuckard if it was not intended to put down the betting-clubs which every one knows to exist. But these corporations of covetousness will flourish as long as the Prince of Wales makes a book.